



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The Toronto meeting, from the viewpoint of the botanists, was a very successful gathering, and the attendance of plant workers was greater than had been anticipated.

ROBERT B. WYLIE,
Secretary

SECTION I—PSYCHOLOGY

THE meeting of Section I (Psychology) at Toronto was a very successful one. Although the affiliated society was meeting elsewhere, a considerable number of American psychologists attended the sessions, and to these were added several Canadian psychologists and a good many professional men and women who are interested in psychology from the point of view of its practical applications to education, business, criminology and related fields. The program was enriched by contributions from a number of men who represented these interests. The discussion of the papers was lively and in some sessions had to be limited for lack of time. The attendance at the meetings averaged about 25 and reached 125 at one session.

As is usual, there was at the Toronto meeting an intimate relation between the sessions of Sections I and Q (Education). Sessions were held conveniently in the same building, and two were joint sessions. The papers in these sessions dealt with mental tests or with psychological studies in education. There was apparent in the discussions of mental tests a disposition to examine somewhat more critically the conclusions to be drawn from the results of mental tests than has prevailed in the past. Of the other papers special mention may be made of one by Professor Thorndike in which he distinguished two types of equation—the equation for solution and the equation which expresses relationship—and advised that special care be taken to avoid confusion between the two.

The first session was devoted to general papers. Professor Dale discussed the place of psychology in university curricula, emphasizing the need of giving it reality by relating it to the practical problems of life. Professors Brett and Pillsbury discussed a number of the important issues on which modern psychologists differ, and Professor Weiss discussed

variability in behavior as a basis of social interaction.

One morning session was devoted to applied psychology. The problems in this field were discussed from the point of view of employment relations, of job analysis, and of dealing with the handicapped in occupation, by Mr. George W. Allen, Professor E. K. Strong, Jr., and Mr. Norman L. Burnett, respectively. Dr. Alfred E. Lavell, chief parole officer of Ontario, described the beneficial effects of supervised employment upon paroled prisoners.

The last session opened with two general papers on mental tests and their significance. Professor William D. Tait argued that education should be highly selective and adapted to intellectual capacity. Dr. R. M. Yerkes emphasized the need of other types of mental examination in addition to intelligence tests. The results of psychiatric and intellectual examination of Illinois prisoners were presented by Dr. Herman M. Adler. In agreement with the results of an Ohio study, his examination showed that prisoners are not a select group intellectually. He indicated, however, that they do exhibit anomalies of behavior. Psychiatry in the public schools was discussed by Dr. Eric K. Clarke. A study of the divergence between the color preferences of Indians and whites was reported by Professor T. R. Garth.

The address of the retiring vice-president, Professor E. K. Strong, Jr., dealt with the problem of propaganda. He discussed and illustrated propaganda in business, politics, and social reform (or pseudo-reform), and raised the question whether it is possible to control it or neutralize its effects. Control he recognized as very difficult, but suggested that it might be necessary to modify the legal theory of refraining from interference until propaganda could be shown to issue in overt acts. The essential nature of propaganda is appeal to the emotions, and this makes control useless unless it takes effect when the general emotional foundation for overt action is being laid. The emotional character of propaganda also makes difficult its control through merely intellectual illumination.

A joint dinner and smoker with Section Q

was held on Wednesday evening at which short speeches were made by Dr. R. M. Yerkes and Dr. H. Addington Bruce.

The vice-president of the section for next year's meeting, at Boston, is Professor Raymond Dodge, and the new section committee-man is Dr. Yerkes.

FRANK N. FREEMAN
Secretary, Section I

SECTION O—AGRICULTURE AND ASSOCIATED SOCIETIES

SECTION O met on Wednesday afternoon, December 28, 1921, with six associated societies. The program of the meeting consisted of a symposium on "The Cooperation of Canada and the United States in the Field of Agriculture." Dr. E. W. Allen, of Washington, delivered the retiring vice-presidential address on "The Method of Science in Agriculture," calling attention to the importance of the utilization of the most accurate scientific methods in agricultural investigations, pointing out ways in which certain lines of study now under way may be made more comprehensive and urging that attention be given constantly to the improvement of methods and that the interpretation of all results be based more directly upon the methods employed in the work.

Following the vice-presidential address, the following papers were read:

Marketing Conditions in Canada: ARCHIE LETTCH, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada.

Organization for research in the United States: L. R. JONES, chairman, Division of Biology and Agriculture, National Research Council.

Cooperation in research: J. H. GRISDALE, deputy minister of agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

Some economic aspects of the wheat situation: (Illustrated with lantern slides): CARLETON R. BALL, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

History and development of the Canadian Society of Technical Agronomists: F. H. GRINDLEY, Gardenvale, P. Q., Canada.

The attendance at the meeting was very gratifying, over 50 persons being present. The addresses which were given were extremely interesting, and each was followed by considerable discussion. Particular interest was evi-

denced in the suggestions regarding organized research and greater cooperation between the United States and Canada in the development of research activities.

At the business session of the section, R. W. Thatcher, of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., was elected vice-president, and E. W. Allen, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., was elected a member of the section committee, his term of office to end January 1, 1926.

At the conclusion of the meeting a dinner was held at Queen's Hall; a large number of the members of the section were in attendance. This proved to be a most enjoyable occasion, and it is hoped that a dinner for Section O and all associated societies may be arranged at subsequent meetings of the association.

The meeting and dinner of Section O were highly successful in every way, and all those in attendance were enthusiastically in favor of having similar arrangements made for later meetings. The associated societies all have their programs; it is conceded that Section O should give a more general, somewhat introductory, program and one which will be of interest to all agricultural organizations. This feature of the program at Toronto was particularly successful, the dinner being an innovation which everyone felt had added materially to the success of the meeting.

The American Society of Agronomy.—This society held a meeting on Thursday, December 29, 1921, at which a general program of agronomic interest was prepared. Ten scientific contributions were presented; each was followed by considerable discussion. About 40 agronomists from Canada and the United States were in attendance, and the meeting was a most successful one in every way. Matters of general interest to both crops and soils men were discussed, and the exchange of ideas between the Canadian and United States investigators was particularly valuable. Since this was not the annual meeting of the society, no business was transacted. Resolutions were adopted, however, urging the continuation of the publication of the *Experiment Station Record* and the *Journal of Agricultural Re-*